

An automatic tank gauge (ATG) is an electronic device, whose basic function is to monitor the fuel level in the tank over a period of time to see if the tank is leaking. It can also tell the facility operator what is going on inside the tank (example: fuel level, volume and temperature, water level and volume, high and low fuel level warnings).

Other features can be added to the ATG so that it can perform useful functions such as monitoring the interstitial spaces in tanks and lines, monitoring pressurized piping, or communicating remotely by way of a modem.

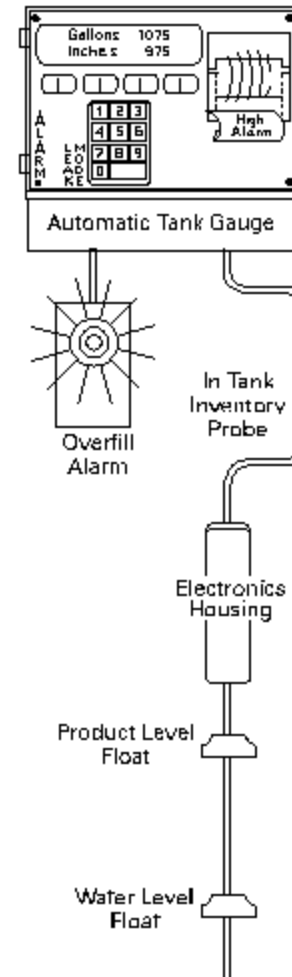
Components of an Automatic Tank Gauging System

An ATG uses probes located in each tank or compartment to measure fuel and water levels. Each probe consists of a long rod with floats or sensors. The position of the floats tells the ATG console how much fuel and water are present in the tank. The probe rod also has thermistors to measure the fuel temperature.

A console is typically located inside the facility building, and can include a display, a keypad, a printer, status lights, and a beeper that signals alarm conditions. An ATG system may also be connected directly to a computer.



A Veeder-Root
ATG console



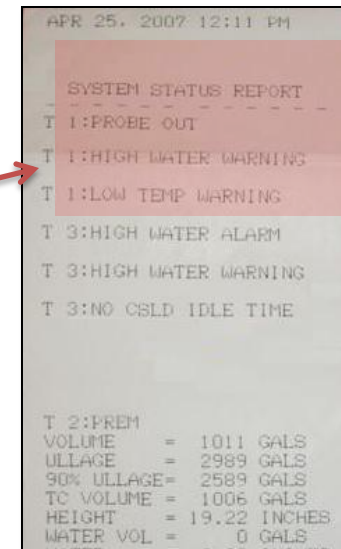
Regulatory Requirements

To use ATG for monthly leak detection, the following requirements must be met:

- The ATG system must be installed as a permanent component of the tank and facility.
- The ATG must print or record **passing** test results at least once every 30 days for each tank or compartment.
- The ATG must be programmed so that tests are performed according to the manufacturer's instructions.



ATG alarms



Monthly Automatic Tank Gauging Leak Tests

When an ATG is used as the monthly leak detection method, the tank must PASS a test that can detect a 0.2 gallon per hour (gph) leak at least once every 30 days. A 0.2 gph leak rate is equivalent to about two cans of soda every hour. Detecting a fuel level change that amounts to two cans of soda leaking from an 8,000- or 10,000-gallon tank requires a very accurate measurement of fuel levels and temperatures.

Petroleum, especially gasoline, expands and contracts substantially with temperature, so the fuel temperature must be monitored by the ATG system very closely to get an accurate test. The temperature of fuel being delivered is most often different from the temperature of the fuel in the UST. Therefore, after a delivery, the fuel temperature inside a tank changes fairly rapidly. An ATG will not get a good test result for 6 to 12 hours after a delivery until the fuel temperature has had time to stabilize.

Monthly Automatic Tank Gauging Leak Tests

There are two types of ATG tank tests: **periodic** and **continuous**.

- **Periodic Test.** The tank must be shut down for several hours, during which time there should be no dispensing or delivery of fuel. Most periodic tests are done overnight. If the volume change is too great, the test fails. If product is dispensed in the middle of the test, the test either fails or is invalid. *The periodic test approach is not workable when a tank facility is open 24 hours a day.*
- **Continuous Test.** The ATG monitors the fuel level for periods of at least 15 to 20 minutes between customers, when a tank is idle. The ATG gathers and stores product-level data in its memory during these quiet intervals. If fuel dispensing starts, the data gathering is interrupted. The ATG then waits for another quiet period to gather more data. It keeps doing this until there is sufficient data to conclude that the tank is either tight or leaking.

Monthly Automatic Tank Gauging Leak Tests

ATG Tank Test Procedure - How to read an ATG test report:

The ATG test report typically provides the basic information about product volume and temperature in the tank at the beginning and end of the test. It also prints out the results of the test, usually “pass” or “fail”. Occasionally the ATG may print out a result that is “inconclusive” or “invalid” when conditions are not right for conducting a test over the testing period.

Monthly Automatic Tank Gauging Leak Tests

ATG Tank Test Procedure - How to read an ATG test report:

If the result is “**pass**,” file the printout with the facility leak detection records and retain on site for a minimum of twelve (12) months.

```
SUPER      12032.4 GAL
SUPER

LEAK TEST   0.200 GPH
LEAK THRESHOLD 0.100 GPH
INTERVAL    18.0
VOL QUALIFY 0.0%
TEST STARTED 2:31 AM
TEST STARTED 04/05/2010
STATUS      0.02
TEST ENDED  5:00 AM
TEST ENDED  04/05/2010

SLOPE      -0.059 GAL/HR
TEST RESULT PASSED
SLOPE EQUALS CALCULATED
LEAK RATE
```

```
STOP IN-TANK LEAK TEST
T 5:UNLEADED
FEB 19. 2011 4:00 AM

FEB 19. 2011 4:00 AM
LEAK TEST REPORT
T 5:UNLEADED
PROBE SERIAL NUM 130879

TEST STARTING TIME:
FEB 19. 2011 2:00 AM

TEST LENGTH = 2.0 HRS
STRT VOLUME = 10470.8 GAL

LEAK TEST RESULTS
0.20 GAL/HR TEST PASS
```

```
STOP IN-TANK LEAK TEST
T 5:1DSL
OCT 6. 2008 4:00 AM

LEAK TEST REPORT
T 5:1DSL

TEST STARTING TIME:
OCT 6. 2008 12:00 AM

TEST LENGTH = 4.0 HRS
STRT VOLUME = 3373.8 GAL

LEAK TEST RESULTS
0.20 GAL/HR TEST PASS
```

Examples of ATG printouts showing a passed test.

Monthly Automatic Tank Gauging Leak Tests

ATG Tank Test Procedure - How to read an ATG test report:

If the result is **“fail,”** there is evidence of a possible leak. The facility operator must investigate to determine if there is a leak. Report confirmed leaks to the North Dakota Department of Health at 701-328-5166.

```
HOURLY DATA  
  
TIME      DEG F  GAL  
1:59 AM  103.629 1237.59  
2:59 AM  103.819 1237.41  
4:07 AM  103.821 1237.41  
  
SLOPE      -0.188 GAL/HR  
SLOPE LOW  -0.110 GAL/HR  
SLOPE HIGH -0.105 GAL/HR  
TEST RESULT      FAILED  
SLOPE EQUALS CALCULATED  
LEAK RATE
```

```
STOP LEAK TEST  
T 1:UNLEAD  
FEB 28, 2011  2:30 AM  
  
LEAK TEST REPORT  
T 1:UNLEAD  
TEST STARTING TIME:  
FEB 28, 2011 12:30 AM  
  
TEST LENGTH  2 HOURS  
STARTING TEMP = 30.1 F  
ENDING TEMP  = 30.1 F  
  
LEAK TEST RESULTS  
0.2 GAL/HR TEST FAIL  
  
TEST ENDING TIME:  
FEB 28, 2011  2:30 AM
```

```
FEB 20, 2011  4:00 AM  
  
LEAK TEST REPORT  
  
T 1:PREMIUM UNLEADED  
PROBE SERIAL NUM 100047  
  
TEST STARTING TIME:  
FEB 20, 2011  2:00 AM  
  
TEST LENGTH = 2.0 HRS  
STRT VOLUME = 2076.4 GAL  
  
LEAK TEST RESULTS  
0.20 GAL/HR TEST FAIL
```

Examples of ATG printouts showing a failed test.

Monthly Automatic Tank Gauging Leak Tests

ATG Tank Test Procedure - How to read an ATG test report:

If the result is **“inconclusive”** or **“invalid,”** the operator must run another test. If the ATG continues to record inconclusive test results, a service technician should be called to investigate and correct the problem.

Examples of ATG printouts showing an invalid test.

```
START LEAK TEST
FEB  7, 2011 12:30 AM

TEST LENGTH  2 HOURS

T 1:UNLEAD
VOLUME      =   601 GALS
ULLAGE      =  2407 GALS
90% ULLAGE  =  2106 GALS
TC VOLUME   =   613 GALS
HEIGHT      =  16.25 INCHES
WATER       =   0.00 INCHES
TEMP        =  30.9 DEG F
```

0.2 GAL/HR FLAGS:
LOW LEVEL TEST ERROR

```
STOP IN-TANK LEAK TEST
T 4:ROADMASTER
FEB 19, 2011  4:00 AM
```

CHUCK HUBBARD (OWNER)
2407 HUBBARD DRIVE
BISMARCK, ND 58103

FEB 19, 2011 4:00 AM

LEAK TEST REPORT

T 4:ROADMASTER
PROBE SERIAL NUM 051487

TEST STARTING TIME:
FEB 19, 2011 2:00 AM

TEST LENGTH = 2.0 HRS
STRT VOLUME = 2385.3 GAL

LEAK TEST RESULTS
0.20 GAL/HR TEST INVL

0.20 GAL/HR FLAGS:
TEMP CHANGE TOO LARGE

```
STOP LEAK TEST
T 2:SUPER
JAN 22, 2007  7:02 PM
```

LEAK TEST REPORT
T 2:SUPER
TEST STARTING TIME:
JAN 22, 2007 2:02 PM

TEST LENGTH 5 HOURS
STARTING TEMP = 31.0 F
ENDING TEMP = 27.7 F

LEAK TEST RESULTS
0.2 GAL/HR TEST INVALID
0.2 GAL/HR FLAGS:
RECENT DELIVERY
CHANGE IN TANK TEMP ZONE
TEMP CHANGE TOO LARGE

TEST ENDING TIME:
JAN 22, 2007 7:02 PM

Monthly Automatic Tank Gauging Leak Tests

ATG Tank Test Procedure - How to read an ATG test report:

If the ATG printout does not show a “Pass”, “Fail”, or “Invalid”, the printout is not printing a test result. Please look carefully at the printout to see what it is printing.

Examples of ATG printouts showing product information “Inventory Report.”

```
START LEAK TEST
FEB 28. 2011 12:30 AM

TEST LENGTH 2 HOURS

T 1: UNLEAD
VOLUME      = 917 GALS
ULLAGE      = 2091 GALS
90% ULLAGE  = 1790 GALS
TC VOLUME   = 936 GALS
HEIGHT      = 22.03 INCHES
WATER       = 0.00 INCHES
TEMP        = 30.1 DEG F
```

```
TANK 1 PRODUCT:      UNLEADED

START: SUN JAN 23.10 3:30:00 PM
BEG STATUS:
| | | | |
BEG VOLUME:          8591.451 gal
NET:                 8760.214 gal
BEG FUEL LEVEL:      85.9036 in
BEG H2O LEVEL:       0.3773 in
BEG TEMP:            30.36 °F
BEG UTF:             1481.537 gal
BEG ULLAGE:          95%=977.887 gal

END:  MON JAN 24.10 3:30:00 PM
END STATUS:
| | | | |
END VOLUME:          7959.450 gal
NET:                 8113.777 gal
END FUEL LEVEL:      79.6290 in
END H2O LEVEL:       0.3773 in
END TEMP:            30.74 °F
END UTF:             2113.538 gal
END ULLAGE:          95%=1609.388 gal

INVENTORY CHANGE:    -632.001 gal
NET:                 -646.437 gal
-----
```

Automatic Tank Gauging Limitations

Be aware of the following ATG tank-test limitations:

- There must be a minimum amount of fuel in the tank for the ATG to get accurate data. The amount of fuel needed varies by system so you will need to consult the operations manual to determine your ATG requirements.
- The “periodic” type of ATG test is not valid for manifolded tanks. Tanks are manifolded when there is more than one tank with the same fuel in it, and the tanks are connected so that the fuel levels in the tanks are equal at all times. ATGs that perform periodic tests are NOT able to conduct valid tests on manifolded tanks unless a special valve is installed that separates the tanks for the duration of the test. ATGs that perform continuous tests ARE capable of testing this type of tank system. If you have a manifolded tanks, insure that your ATG is designed for manifolded tanks.
- There is a limit to how large a tank or a set of manifolded tanks an ATG can test.
- For continuous tests, there is a limit on how much fuel can be pumped over a period of a month and still have enough quiet time to perform a test.
- All ATGs must wait for a period of time after a delivery before conducting a leak test.

Other Useful Automatic Tank Gauging Functions

Besides leak detection, other key information that an ATG can provide includes:

- **Ullage Volume versus 90% Ullage.** Ullage is the amount of empty space left in the tank. For example, an 8,000-gallon tank with 5,000 gallons of fuel has an ullage volume of 3,000 gallons. Ninety percent ullage is the ullage minus 10% of the tank capacity. The 90% ullage volume is the amount of fuel that should fit in the tank without triggering the overfill prevention device. *The 90% ullage number can be used to determine the amount of fuel to order.*
- **Gross versus Net Volume.** Gasoline changes volume quite dramatically with temperature. For example, 10,000 gallons of gasoline will change in volume by 7 gallons with a temperature change of 1°F. The gross volume is the actual volume of fuel at whatever temperature it happens to be. The net volume is the amount of fuel that WOULD be in the tank IF the temperature of the fuel were 60° F. *The gross volume is the number to use for inventory control purposes.*

Other Useful Automatic Tank Gauging Functions

Besides leak detection, other key information that an ATG can provide includes:

- **Delivery Reports.** When a delivery occurs, the ATG automatically notes when the fuel level in a tank starts to rise and when it stops rising. The ATG then calculates the difference in volume and prints a report that gives the volume of fuel delivered. The ATG delivery volume may not match the delivery invoice because any fuel dispensed while the delivery was in progress will not be included in the ATG delivery report.
- **Water Levels.** With traditional gasoline, the ATG reports the amount of water (in both inches and gallons) present in the bottom of the tank. *However, water level measurements from the ATG may not be accurate in ethanol fuels (even E10).* Unless the ATG probe has been certified by the manufacturer for use with ethanol-blended fuels, the operator should use a gauge stick and water-finding paste formulated for alcohol fuels to monitor for the presence of water when storing any ethanol-blended gasoline.

Getting To Know The ATG

If a facility has an ATG, it is essential the operator know what it does or does not do, what it is communicating, and what to do when an alarm - **any alarm** - sounds. There are many brands and models of ATGs; all have the ability to perform essentially the same functions. The operator should insist that the ATG installer or service technician train them and provide clear instruction on the proper operation and maintenance of the ATG. The owner or operator should contact the equipment manufacturer or UST installer if they have questions about operating the ATG.

For additional information on ATGs, refer to the EPA booklet “[Getting The Most Out Of Your Automatic Tank Gauging System](#)” available on the internet at the NDDoH Underground Storage Tank Program website.